

NEWPORT MERCURY.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1812.

[Vol. LX—No. 2642.]

Cincinnati.

THE Members of the Rhode-Island State Society of Cincinnati are requested to wear the usual badge of Mourning Thirty Days, commencing the 15th inst. as a testimony of their deep regret for the death, and of their sincere respect for the Memory of Col. JEREMIAH OLNEY, their highly valued and justly revered late President.

By order of the standing Committee,
SAMUEL SNOW, Sec'y.
Nov. 13, 1812.

New Goods.

A FRESH supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are, elegant white Satin, extra long white kid gloves, habit, well calculated for pelises; an elegant assortment of Prints and Gingham, bombazettes, pelise cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of Sable and Bear Muffs and Tippets, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Also, constantly on hand, an Assortment of excellent Factory GOODS.
Newport, Nov. 20.

New Goods.

JUST Opened by the Subscriber, at No. 175, Thames-street, a general assortment of staple and Fancy Goods, of the newest fashions, consisting of:

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, forest cloths, imperial and brunswick cords, stockings, velvets, elegant vestings, farnoughts, coatings, flannels, baizes, elegant gingham, calicoes and prints, white and coloured cambricks, British shirtings, India cottons, rose Blankets, all sizes; Lutstrings and Ribbons, kid-minister and Venetian carpetings, Bombazettes from 2s 3d to 5s 3d per yard, wildhorse, lino, book, india-book, and spider Muslins, French lawns, oil-cloths, gloves and hosiery.—With almost every article usually found in a Dry Goods store.

A L S O,

Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong and Imperial Teas, of the very highest flavour, for particular family use.—Fresh Currants and drum Raisins; a few barrels of

Fresh Buck Wheat FLOUR, Free from grit, by the barrel or smaller quantity.

A complete Assortment of American Manufactured GOODS, and Cotton Yarn, from the Manufactories of *Almy, Brown & Slater.*

EDWARD W. LAWTON.

Newport, Nov. 20.

JUST BUILT, and for SALE

A SCHOONER, calculated for a rapid sailer.—She will be every way ready for sea in 3 weeks.—She has 94 feet keel, and 108 feet deck, pierced for 20 guns. Her materials are of the first order, and she is believed by good judges who have examined her, to be in every respect equal to any cruiser belonging to the U. S. For more particular information, application may be made to the subscriber, in New-London, or to Capt. S. Cook of Boston.

AMASA MILLER.

New-London, Nov. 18.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now closing his business.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to him either for Blacksmithing, Store Accounts or Notes, to make immediate payment at his store, No 11, Long-Wharf, as all accounts of more than six months standing will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

WILLIAM WHITE.

Sept. 26, 1812.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred Bushels coarse SALT, at Store, No. 3, Perry's Wharf.—Apply to *Cranshaw & Shaw* or JOHN L. BOSS.
Newport, July 24.

REGULAR Sales at Auction.

On **TUESDAY** next, Nov. 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, in front of No. 2, Market-Square?

A N assortment of GROCERIES, and a variety of other articles.—Public Sales will be continued weekly, on each succeeding **TUESDAY**, if fair weather, if not the first fair day after. Those who may wish to dispose of Goods at Auction, may be assured that every attention will be paid to their interest, at the time and place as above. All Goods sold for cash, the sales will be ready to exhibit, and money paid, on the day succeeding each sale.

Cash advanced if required, and Goods stored in a Fire-proof store.

H. BULL, Auc'r.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

200 M. pine and spruce boards, pine and spruce scantling from 3 by 4 to 6 by 6, cedar and pine clapboards and shingles, locust and cedar posts, a quantity of birch boards and plank, 4, 3 and 2 inch oak, pine and spruce plank, bar iron by the ton, logwood by ton, a large assortment of wrought and cut nails and spikes by the cask, iron shovels by the dozen, pitch and turpentine by the barrel, sheathing boards, nails and paper, roll brimstone by the box, 2 pipes of old Madeira Wine, West-India and New-England Rum by the hhd. gin, cognac, Spanish and rectified Brandy by the pipe, cherry rum by the hhd. Tenerife wine by the qr-cask, 20 bbls. green and white coffee, 5 bales upland cotton, souchong tea by the chest, white Brazil sugar by the box, Albany peas by the cask, linseed oil by the bbl. negro head tobacco by the keg, copperas by the barrel, a quantity of Isle of France indigo, mace by the pound, pepper and pimento by the bag, 200 boxes brown soap, and 100 boxes mould candles.

Any of the above articles, together with a general assortment of Groceries at retail.

A small assortment of Dry Goods, consisting chiefly of American manufactures, among which are blue and mixed superfine Merino Broadcloths. All which will be sold on reasonable terms, by

HENRY BULL & Co.

Newport, Nov. 20.

Richmond & Rogers

Have for sale,

96 Bags COFFEE.
95 bales Cassia.
5 Hhds. Molasses.
5 do. West-India Rum.
2 Pipes Brandy.
17 do. Gin.
10 bbls. Do.
6 do. prime Pork.
20 Kegs Richmond sweet scented Tobacco.
11 boxes Chocolate.
35 do. Soap.
70 do. Segars.
4 do. Paper Hangings.
30 Barrels Virginia Flour.
10 do. buck wheat Do.
Newport, Nov. 20.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, in the county of Newport, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims against the estate of JOSEPH CUNDALL, Esq. late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby give notice, that six months longer from the date hereof, are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in their respective claims to either of the subscribers, at their respective dwellings, within the time aforesaid

Abraham Anthony, } Com'rs.
Samuel Shearman,
Thomas Potter, jun }

All persons indebted to said estate, are once more requested to make immediate payment to either of us.

Samuel Clark, } Adm'rs.
Giles Manchester,
Portsmouth, August 17, 1812.

TO WEAVERS.

WANTED, to engage 10 or 15 Weavers, to whom constant employment will be given.—Apply to P. O. RICHMOND.
Newport, June 12.

Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

THE Fourth half Volume of the new American edition of the NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Subscribers will please call, or send written orders for their Numbers; and agreeably to the conditions in the Prospectus, payment will be expected on delivery of the Books.

New Publications.

A L S O,

Just received and for sale as above, A few copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR, In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lt. Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. GREENE, of this State.—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenious stamp of a Patriotic Soldier, and cannot fail to interest all who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle. The facts may be relied on—"all of which he saw and part of which he was."

A L S O,

THE MILESIAN CHIEF—A Romance, by Denis Jasper Murphy, Author of the Wild Irish Boy.—2 vols.

SELF-INDULGENCE, a Tale of the Nineteenth Century.—1 vol.

A few more copies of **TEMPER**, or **DOMESTIC SCENES**.—A Tale, by Mrs. Opie, in 2 vols.—Price \$1 50.

Also just received and for sale as above

A few more copies of

Regulations for the Field Exercise, Manœuvres, and conduct of the INFANTRY of the United States; drawn up and adapted to the organization of the MILITIA and Regular Troops.—By Col. ALEXANDER SMITH.—By order of the Secretary of War.—With 34 explanatory Plates.—Price \$4.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW, No 6 and 7, and the *Port-Folio* for November, are just received and ready for delivery to Subscribers.

Newport, Oct. 30.

C. G. CHAMPLIN,

Has for Sale,

74 Tons of Russia Iron in flat bars.
71 Tons of Russia clean Hemp.

A S O

90 Tons of Swedes' Iron, in flat and square bars, of various sizes.
Newport, March 31.

THURSTON, STEVENS & FREEBORN,

Have just received and for sale at No. 3, Langley's Wharf.

70 Hhds. West-India Rum, of a superior quality.

1000 wt. Coffee.

25 bales Upland cotton.

Together with a quantity of Naval Stores, bacon, Hams, Flour, &c.

Newport, July 2.

NOTICE

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of JOB ALMY, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose at any time within said period.

WILLIAM ENGS, } Com'rs.
STEPHEN GOULD, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to SARAH ALMY Administratrix
Newport 11 h mo 5th, 1812

EDWARD COLLINS,
Lock and Gun Smith.

INFORMS the public he has taken a shop on Sherman's wharf where he executes all kinds of work in iron, in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.
Newport, Oct. 7.

MR. HARPER'S LETTER.

THE following letter of MR. HARPER does him great credit as a scholar and statesman; and will be read with unusual interest by every one, who seeks for truth, and is interested in the welfare and prosperity of his country.]

To the Editors of the Federal Republican.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.

Gentlemen.

WHEN the publication in the National Intelligencer, relative to the proceedings of a meeting at New-York, in which my name is mentioned, together with those of Mr. MONROE and Mr. OTIS, first made its appearance, I did not consider any public notice of it on my part as necessary. I am still of the same opinion. But some of my friends have lately informed me, that they and many others, think differently. I submit my judgement to theirs, and have resolved to write you this letter, which you will oblige me by inserting in the Federal Republican.

It is utterly untrue, that any person or persons were authorized, on the part of the meeting at New-York, to communicate with Mr. Clinton, or that any representation whatever of political sentiments expressed by him, was made to the meeting. In private conversations among some of the members, mention was from time to time made of opinions, which Mr. Clinton was stated, or supposed to have expressed, relative to the war, to a maritime defence, and to the freedom and protection of commerce; but neither in this, nor any other manner, did I hear ascribed to him any intention to separate himself from the democratic party, or to break off all connection with it, or any intimation from him, or any of his friends, that he entertained, or had expressed in any manner, such an intention. Had I understood that he had made such intimations, I should have thought them a strong ground of objection to him on the part of the federalists, because I should have regarded them as an artifice, equally undignified and insincere, to work upon the supposed party feelings of a body of men, who were acting from very different and much higher motives.

The federal gentlemen assembled at New-York entered into no resolution to support the election of Mr. Clinton.—They did indeed prefer him to Mr. Madison. But this preference, as far as I was concerned, or as I became acquainted with the sentiments of others, rested wholly on public grounds.

A very attentive consideration of the course pursued by the American government, towards the two great belligerent powers, ever since the year 1805, had long ago induced those gentlemen with whom I had an opportunity of particularly conferring on this subject at New-York, as well as myself, strongly to suspect, that war against Great-Britain, on the side of France, was resolved on by those who directed the affairs of this country, and would be made as soon as congress could be brought into the measure; and that the causes from time to time alleged for hostile proceedings were mere pretexts but by no means furnished the real motives. These suspicions continued to increase, as the scheme appeared to be gradually advancing towards its accomplishment—but when, after the war was declared, we saw that it was persisted in, although the Orders in Council, always alleged as the sole cause of it, were revoked, all doubt was removed from our minds, and we were convinced that no termination of this war could be expected, while Mr. Madison should remain at the head of the government.

Our knowledge of the utter incapacity and imbecility of the administration, and of those to whom it had confided the principal management of military operations, led us, at the same time to believe, that nothing but disaster and disgrace was to be expected, in the progress of the war. Although we thought it wantonly and foolishly undertaken, and still more wantonly persisted in, still we wished, that while it continued, it might be so conducted as to shew the courage, prowess and resources of the nation, in the most advantageous light; which we were perfectly convinced could never be done, while it should be conducted by the present administration.

It is obvious, and universally admitted, that a stable and efficient financial system, commensurate with the resources and the wants of the nation, is essential to its well-being, in various and most important points of view, both as respects its reputation abroad, and its safety, hap-

piness, and prosperity at home. War, it is very clear, cannot be carried on without money.—Hencefore, this country derived an abundant revenue, from its commerce; a revenue, too, which was collected without difficulty, and paid without being felt. If the present administration be not hostile to commerce in principle, which there is too much reason to believe, it is certainly that policy for several years past has tended strongly to its ruin, which the present war has completely accomplished. It is equally certain, that while the war continues, commerce cannot revive, and that no revenue from it can be expected. But money must be had. If, therefore, the war continues, recourse for obtaining the necessary supplies must be had to most burdensome taxes, rendered tenfold more oppressive by the loss of vent for our produce, and the consequent impoverishment of the country; or to the still more disastrous and destructive expedients of paper money, forced loans, involuntary contributions, confiscations, and national bankruptcy.

We have ever regarded a maritime defence, commensurate with the resources of the nation, as essential to its prosperity, honor and safety, if not to the permanent existence of a free government. Naval power is not only the best suited to the character of our people, to our geographical situation, and the genius of our government, but it is the only power by which our commerce and our sea coast, our only vulnerable points, can be defended; and the experience of all ages, as well as the reason of the thing itself, fully proves, that naval power, in the hands of any government, is less liable to abuse, than military power—that one is as favorable, as the other is dangerous, to public liberty.

But efficient measures for the establishment of an adequate naval force can never be expected from those whose prejudices, feelings and avowed opinions are, and always have been, directly and strongly opposed to a navy; and who have discountenanced, oppressed, and almost wholly destroyed, that of which they found the country in possession.

But great as these evils are, they are by no means the greatest, which in our apprehension and belief, walk in the train of this war. Undertaken without preparation, and conducted without vigor, skill or success, its authors must soon be, if they are not already convinced, that it cannot be carried on by any resources of this nation, which they have the courage, the independence, or the talents to call into action. They see, or soon must see, that the militia will not invade Canada, if it were a fit species of force for such a purpose. The resource of volunteers, for the purpose of invasion, has failed in the outset. And the tardiness and small number of enlistments, for the regular army, prove what was so often foretold, that the people of this country enjoy too much ease, comfort, and independence at home, to become regular soldiers, for any other purpose than for the defence of their country from invasion. The avowed object of the war, and the only object which has the appearance of being rational, is the conquest of Canada, as a means of compelling the British to comply with our terms, or of indemnifying us for their non-compliance.—But it must soon be ascertained, that Canada, for the reasons which have been stated, cannot be conquered by our own force; and it will necessarily and speedily occur, to those charged with the war, and bent on carrying it on at every risk, that France has troops enough, which she would be ready to lend or hire for such a purpose, and that it would be easier to procure 20 or 30,000 men from her, than to raise them in our own country.—Hence a French alliance, and the co-operation of French troops in this country, as soon as they can be sent here, are natural and necessary consequences of the continuance of this war.—The number of French citizens now in this country, devoted to the views of the French government, is known to be very great. Probably it is much greater, than any body imagines.—and the certainty and facility with which they could be enlisted, whenever a French Standard should be raised here, will easily be perceived by those who have observed, as we have done, the prompt and blind obedience paid by every French subject wherever he may be, to the orders of his government.

The practicability, not to say the necessity, of transporting a French army to our shores, will readily be acknowledged, when it is recollected how often French fleets, with large bodies of troops, have eluded the British fleet, appointed to watch them; how impossible it is to maintain, with a large fleet, the uninterrupted blockade of any port, especially those from the mouths of which, every strong eastern wind must

blockading squadrons, formerly an army of 40,000 men, to Egypt, in spite of all the efforts of Nelson, to intercept them.

The horrors of this alliance, which we considered as a necessary consequence of the war, if continued, need not be represented to those who have attended to the effects of French fraud, violence, and ambition, in every country, where French arms or counsels have been introduced, especially within the last ten years.

There is another evil, more horrible, even than this, and equally to be apprehended, as we believed, from the continuance of this war.

The pressure of the war, great every where, is particularly severe in the Eastern States. Their subsistence depends in a great measure, and their wealth almost entirely, on maritime industry. A great portion of their property, consists in ships. A great portion of their people are sailors, or fishermen. The most populous part of their territory, lies on the sea-coast.

The largest of their towns, the repositories of their wealth, are within reach of the guns of hostile fleets. The ruin and despair which must be produced among such a people, by the long continuance of such a war as we are now engaged in, may easily be perceived.

Feeling it to be most oppressive, and knowing it to be wholly unnecessary; believing that it proceeded from passion, prejudice, and erroneous political speculations, if not from worse causes; they must grow more and more restless under its pressure, and lose by insensible but rapid degrees, their attachment to the government, which they must and will regard as the author of such evils. They must soon begin to consider the union of the states as the prime cause of their sufferings. Their attachments to it must diminish, and soon be extinguished; and this bond which has hitherto held us together, being once broken, they will soon reflect themselves free—a burden which they will consider as no longer tolerable, by expecting a separate government for themselves, and taking the care of their own interests and safety into their own hands.

Thus, the dissolution of the union, and all the direful evils attendant upon it, must, as we believed, be the last and necessary consequence of continuing the present war. If the union should not actually be dissolved, still that sentiment of attachment to it which has hitherto been a national sentiment, and on the preservation of which its permanent existence depends, must as we thought be most materially enfeebled, if not entirely destroyed, and the way thus be paved for a speedy and final dissolution.

Men who conscientiously believed that such consequences are to be expected from the continuance of this war, and that it will most certainly be continued, as long as Mr. Madison remains in power, would naturally be inclined to give the preference to any other candidate whose election might afford the chance of escape from evils so terrible. We viewed Mr. Clinton in this light.

We thought it probable, from his situation in a northern and commercial state, from the firmness and independence of his character, from the known sentiments of his deceased uncle, and from the opposition made to the war by his principal friends and supporters, that he would avail himself of the earliest opportunity of making peace on reasonable and honorable terms, which we were persuaded might be done whenever the American government should think fit; and of restoring commerce to that state of freedom, protection and prosperity, which it heretofore enjoyed.

We also were of opinion, that while the war should continue, there was a great probability of its being conducted by Mr. Clinton, with far more ability, and therefore with far more honor, and less injury to the country, than could be expected from the present administration.

Such, Gentlemen, were the grounds on which, as far as I was concerned or informed, the preference was given to Mr. Clinton, over Mr. Madison, by the federal gentlemen assembled at New York. The meeting neither received, expected, nor desired any profession of political opinions, much less any stipulations as to political conduct, from Mr. Clinton, or any of his friends.

They relied on his known character, his situation, and his obvious interests; which they considered as the only pledges of any value, on such occasions. They did not consider them as certain pledges, but merely as affording a reasonable ground of hope, on one side they saw the certainty of ruin, on the other a chance of escape.

It was situated, and judging as citizens of the United States, and not as members of a party; preferring their country to the ambition, and her safety to their own prospects of power, office or emolument. They thought it their duty to do all that might depend on them, towards rescuing her out of the hands of those who have brought her into her present unhappy and alarming state. They trust that their conduct will be thought to merit the approbation of all good men; and may prove conducive to the

honor and happiness of their country.

I am, gentlemen, With great regard, Your friend, and most obt. servt. ROBERT G. HARRER.

Congress.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Nov. 18.

MR. HUNTER, from Rhode Island, and Mr. Lloyd, from Massachusetts, took their seats.

Allen B. Magruder, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, took his seat.

ARMY.

Mr. Campbell, of Tenn. reported the following bill, which was read and passed to a second reading.

A bill supplementary to the several acts now in force relative to the military establishment of the U. S.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the monthly pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates in the present military establishment of the U. S. shall be as follows:

To each sergeant-major and quartermaster sergeant, twelve dollars.

To each principal musician eleven dollars.

To each corporal, nine dollars.

To each artificer, saddler, farrier and blacksmith, not attached to the quartermaster's department, twelve dollars.

To each musician, nine dollars.

To each bombardier, sapper, miner and private, eight dollars.

And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall, after the promulgation of this act, be recruited in the regular army of the United States, may, at his election, to be made at the time of enlistment, engage to serve during the present war with Great-Britain, instead of the term of five years; and shall, in case he makes such option, be entitled to the same bounty in money and land, and to all other allowances; and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if he had enlisted for the term of five years.

And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall, after the promulgation of this act, be recruited in the regular army of the United States, may, at his election, to be made at the time of enlistment, engage to serve during the present war with Great-Britain, instead of the term of five years; and shall, in case he makes such option, be entitled to the same bounty in money and land, and to all other allowances; and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if he had enlisted for the term of five years.

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of the prize-money reserved by the 1st section of the act, to which this act is in addition, and shall be paid, and appropriated to the same fund as is thereby provided for.

Sec. 2. That all bonds, taken for the security of the 2 per cent. fund, before provided for, shall be made payable within 60 days from the date of taking such bonds.

Sec. 3. That the owners of any private armed vessel or vessels, or their agents, may at any time before a libel shall be filed against any captured vessel or her cargo, remove the same from any port into which it may be first brought, to any other port in the United States, subject to the same restrictions, and complying with the same regulations, with respect to the payment of duties, which are provided by law in relation to other vessels arriving in port with cargoes subject to duty: *Provided*, That before such removal, the said captured property shall not have been attached at the suit of any adverse claimant, or a claim against the same have been interposed in behalf of the United States.

Sec. 4. That whenever the proceeds of any prize property have been or shall be deposited with the clerk of any district court, pursuant to the orders of the said court, upon condemnation, the same shall at the request of the owners of the private armed vessel by which the capture shall have been made, or of their agents, be paid over to them, to be by them distributed according to the provisions of law.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, it was ordered that the committee of Ways and Means have leave to sit to-morrow, during the session of the House.

Wednesday, Nov. 18.

A petition was presented from merchants at Richmond, Virg. praying remissions of penalties for the importations of British goods.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole; Mr. Desha in the chair, on the bill vesting the power of retaliation in the President of the United States.

On a motion of Mr. Lacey, the bill (as copied above) was amended, by inserting after the word "severely," the words "or be otherwise treated contrary to the usage of civilized warfare."

The committee then rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without debate or opposition.

Mr. Pondexter, from the committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of granting permission to the people of the Mississippi Territory to form a constitution and state government, reported a bill for that purpose, which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole house for Monday.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of James Price, praying to be repaid the sum of two hundred dollars, advanced by his father in the year 1779. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Bicker presented the petition of sundry merchants of Albany, importers of Dry Goods—similar to those presented in former days. Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The President communicated despatches, relative to the war with Algiers.

The Speaker laid before the House, the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy. Referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Thursday, Nov. 19.

A bill was reported by Mr. D. R. Williams providing for the increase of wages of non-commissioned officers, soldiers, &c. The bill embraces four distinct provisions, viz. 1. An increase of the pay of the privates in the army of the U. S. to eight dollars per month, and non-commissioned officers in proportion; an exemption of the same description of persons from arrest for debt, whether contracted previous or subsequent to their enlistment; an authority to enlist any man over the age of eighteen years, instead of twenty-one; and an authority to enlist for the term of duration of the war with Great-Britain, instead of five years, at the option of the recruit. The bill was committed to a committee of the whole.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill relative to letters of marque, prizes and prize goods. The 4th section was in some respect amended, and it was reported to the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Wright's retaliation bill was read a third time. Mr. Talmadge moved a postponement until the 1st Monday of February next. He agreed to the principle of the bill, but saw no necessity of a law upon the subject, as he considered the power incident to the other powers of the Executive or the commander in chief, and he thought we had better to take time to consider the expediency of passing such a law. Messrs. Sawyer, Pitkin and Calhoun, supported the motion, and Messrs. Wright, Widgery and Johnson opposed it. It appearing probable that a majority of the house were against the bill, Mr. Talmadge withdrew his motion, and the question was taken upon the passage; it was negatived, *Ayes 51, Noes 61.* The general argument in favor of the bill was, that there being a doubt whether the executive had the power of inflicting retaliation, it was prudent to pass the bill.

Friday, November 20.

Mr. Seybert presented the petition of sundry merchants importers of British goods in Philadelphia, similar to those presented from the merchants in New-York, praying to be relieved from their bonds. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

A bill was introduced to oblige the Judges of the United States Courts to reside in their own districts, and to prohibit them from practising law in the Courts. Read and referred to the committee of the whole.

The bill in addition to the Prize Law, as amended, was read a third time and passed without opposition.

The House resolved itself a committee of the whole on the bill concerning the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and others of the army, and for other purposes. Mr. Wheaton proposed to strike out of the second section the words before or, so that if adopted, no non-commissioned officer, &c. shall be exempted from arrest for any debt contracted before enlistment. Mr. Bacon spoke against the amendment—negatived. Mr. Stow moved to strike out the 3d section which provides for the enlistment of any person over the age of 18 years. The motion was advocated by the mover, and Messrs. Milnor, Gold and Little; it was opposed by Messrs. D. R. Williams, Lowndes and Troup; it was negatived in committee, *ayes 13, noes 60.* Mr. Stow renewed his motion in the house, when it was negatived, *ayes 42, noes 65.* Mr. Milnor renewed the motion of Mr. Wheaton in the house, negatived, *ayes 43, noes 65.* Mr. Stow moved to amend the bill, so that when a minor is enlisted, the pay, bounty in land, &c. should be paid to his parent, master or guardian—negatived, *ayes 31, noes 75.* The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, and at three o'clock the house adjourned.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The National Intelligencer of the 19th inst. contains Mr. Russell's account of a conversation with Lord Castlereagh on the 16th of Sept. The British Minister doubted the sufficiency of the powers of Mr. R.—considered any arrangement as a substitute for the existing mode of taking English seamen as almost hopeless—remarked on the great sensibility of the people of England on this subject—and observed, that great hopes were entertained of the favourable effect at Washington of the intelligence of the revocation of the Orders in Council.—Mr. Russell flattered himself that an arrangement was practicable, and contended for the sufficiency of his authority. Mr. Russell then proceeds:

"I finally offered, in order to answer at once all the observations and enquiries of Lord Castlereagh, that the proposed understanding should be expressed in the most general terms that the laws to take effect on the discontinuance of the practice of impressment, should prohibit the employment of the native subjects or citizens of the one state, excepting such only as had already been naturalized on board private and public ships of the other—thus removing any objection that might have been raised with regard to the future effect of naturalization or the formal renunciation of any pretended right.

With regard to blockades, I proposed to follow the same course, and only to agree that none should be instituted by either party which were not conformable to the acknowledged laws of nations—leaving the definition of such blockades, and all other details, to be settled by the commissioners in the definitive treaty.

"I was disappointed and grieved to find that these propositions, moderate and liberal as they were, should be treated in a manner which forbade me to expect their acceptance. I was even asked, by Mr. Hamilton, if the United States would deliver up the native British seamen who might be naturalized in America? Although, shocked at this demand, I mildly replied that such a procedure would be disgraceful to America without being useful to Great-Britain—that the habits of seamen were so peculiarly unaccommodating, that no one would go through the long probation, required by law, to become the citizen of a country where he could not pursue his professional occupation—and that not to employ him in this way would be virtually to surrender him to Great-Britain.

"I was disposed to believe, however, that a reciprocal arrangement might be made for giving up deserters from public vessels.

"Here, perhaps, I owe an apology to my government, for having, without its precise commands, hazarded the overture above mentioned, relative to British subjects who may hereafter become citizens of the United States.—In taking this step, however, I persuaded myself that I did not trespass against the spirit of the instructions, which I had received; and had the proposition been accepted, I should not have been without all hope that it would have been approved by the President, as its prospective operation would have prevented injustice, and its reciprocity disgrace."

By the last Mails.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, Nov. 21. Copy of a Letter from Commodore Chauncey to the Sec'y of the Navy. Sacket's Harbor, 6th Nov.

SIR,

AS I have reason to believe that the Royal George, Prince Regent, and Duke of Gloucester, have gone up the Lake with troops to reinforce Fort George; and as I have to believe that their troops are waiting at Kingston for their return, destined for the same port, I have determined to proceed with the force I have ready in quest of the enemy. My present intention is, to take a position on the Canada shore, near some islands, called the "False Ducks," where the enemy are obliged to pass, and where I will wait their return to Kingston. If I should succeed in my enterprise (which I have but little doubt of) I shall make an attack upon Kingston for the purpose of destroying the guns and public stores at that station.

I shall proceed for my station this evening, or to-morrow morning, with the following vessels, to wit: Brig Oneida and Schooners Hamilton, Governor Tompkins, Conquest, Growler, Julia, and Port; mounting altogether 40 guns of different calibres, and 400 men including marines.

With this force, I hope to give a good account of the enemy, although he is more than double our force in guns and men. His consists of the following vessels, as nearly as I can ascertain, to wit: The ship Royal George, 26 guns, 260 men—Ship Earl Moira, 18 guns, 200 men—Schooners Prince Regent, 18 guns, 150 men; Duke of Gloucester, 14 guns, 80 men; Taranto, 14 guns, 80 men; Governor Simcoe, 12 guns, 70 men; Seneca, 4 guns, 40 men—making a grand total of 108 guns and 890 men.

The officers and men under my command, are all extremely anxious to meet the enemy. We cannot command success, but we will endeavor to deserve it. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, Your obt. servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton, &c.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 20.

PER THE STEAM-BOAT. Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction to a gentleman of this city, dated

SACKET'S-HARBOR, NOV. 15.

"Sacket's-Harbor has become considerably lively—a fine fleet—consisting of nine strong and well armed schooners, besides the Oneida brig, are now in readiness.

"Commodore Chauncey, with the brig and six schooners, paid a visit to Kingston lately—they went into the harbor of that place on Tuesday afternoon last, battered the forts and ships for nearly two hours, and then returned, having taken one prize, a schooner.

"This evening, one of the armed schooners arrived in port with another prize, a large sloop taken in view of the two British ships—This prize had on board Capt. Brock, of the 46th regiment cousin to the late Gen. Brock. He is now a prisoner in this. The Commodore saluted again this evening."

ALBANY, NOV. 17.

On Sunday the 8th inst. the squadron at Sacket's-Harbor, under Commodore Chauncey, consisting of the brig Oneida and seven schooners, mounting in all 44 guns, sailed, and chased into Kingston Bay the Royal George and schooner Sir Simcoe; and after a severe cannonade from the Fort, the fleet returned with the loss of one seaman killed by the enemy, and several wounded on board one of the American schooners by the bursting of a gun. The fleet brought into Sacket's Harbor two prizes, merchant vessels, on board of one of which was Capt. Brock, nephew of the late General Brock. The fleet sailed again on Friday night last in pursuit of the Duke of Gloucester and Prince Regent British armed vessels.

November 23.

War Operations.

The Montpelier paper of Nov. 1st states the following:—"A letter from gentleman at Plattsburgh, received town yesterday, mentions that all the militia had left there for Sharsee, to a camp in the woods, where fuel was plenty.—The regular troops were about march for the French Mills.—Many of the militia and regulars were sick, a numbers dying daily.

The Burlington paper, of same date gives the following additional news military operations:

"Gen. Dearborn arrived at Plattsburgh, on Sunday last, from Greenburg.

"The army of Plattsburgh had marching orders read on Saturday the 14th and on Monday following the camp broken up.

"The drafted militia under General, have left Swanton for Champlain township in Clinton county, N. Y. joins the British Province) where they are to join the army from Plattsburgh.

Cornelius German, a private in 12th regiment, was shot, at Greenburg on the 28th ult. for desertion.

A letter from a volunteer in Plattsburgh, dated Nov. 1st, contains the following information:

"The British have been seen in the woods near

York, as Meadville, says, "The subordination reigns among the troops, from the want of pay. The men are exceedingly discontented. The ammunition is scarce, and the men badly provided with arms."

A letter from Kentucky, of Nov. 3, says, "Gov. Hopkins, with the 2000 Kentuckians, has returned, without accomplishing the objects of the expedition. The gales misled them, and their progress failed, which compelled their return."

Information has been received at Newport, dated in the westward, stating that the detachment of mounted volunteers under Gen. Simpson, on an expedition against the Indians, had been completely defeated. The expedition, which was a novel, but a very fatal one. The detachment, not having been able to see anything of the enemy, and having no suspicion of any immediate danger, encamped in one of the prairies, which that country abounds. The Indians, who, though undiscovered, were numerous, and in their immediate neighbourhood set fire to the prairie, by which means they scared away all the live-stock upon which the detachment depended for subsistence, and put to imminent hazard the lives of a great number of the men. Thus deprived of their only means of subsistence, and in the interior of a wild and uncultivated country, where there was no possibility of obtaining supplies, the detachment was compelled to return home, with all practicable expedition.

November 24

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the Portuguese brig Amizade, from Lisbon, which port she left on the 2d of October. By this arrival we learn verbally, that the frigate, from America, for Lisbon, was captured off that port by a British Letter of Marque, and sent to Greenock; the Letter of Marque had been seized in the Tagus, dismantled, and would not be given up until the safe arrival of the Juno.

Lord Wellington was at Burgos, and expected to have a general battle. The French Gen. Massena had entered Spain, with 15,000 men. Marmont and King Joseph, had formed a junction at Granada. Gen. Maitland, at the head of 17,000 men, had left Sicily, and had made a descent on the Coast of Spain. Louis the 18th, had arrived at Lisbon, from England, with a large retinue, and was going to join Lord Wellington.

The Marshal of the United States for the district of South-Carolina has, it is said, detained in custody twelve British subjects as hostages for the lives of six American seamen who have been taken out of the privateer Sarah-Ann at Nassau, [N. P.] and sent to Jamaica to be tried for treason.

DEARBORN'S ARMY.

Report of a letter from an officer in the Northern Army, dated, Camp, Pittsburg, Nov. 12, 1812.

"This is perhaps the last time you will hear from me at this place, if ever. We are preparing for a march, which will take place in a few days. It is intended to make an attack on Lower Canada immediately. We march without baggage or tents, and every thing we carry will be on our backs, and the horses and a blanket our only covering. We take winter quarters by the way. Our force is very respectable, say 5 or 7 thousand, and all in high spirits. The fugitives we expect to undergo will be equal to those experienced by our revolutionary heroes, till we arrive at Montreal, which it is expected will be our first place of attack."

N. Y. Columbian.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Letter from Halifax.

A gentleman arrived in town last evening, and favored us with the following *Memoranda*, and with a paper of that place, dated 16th November.—The only article worthy notice, will be found under the *Bermuda* head, which we give without comment.

Arrived at Portsmouth, N.H. on Tuesday evening, Cartel Schooner *Regulator*, of Kennebunk, in 7 days from Halifax, bound to this port.—She put in there, in consequence of the very severe weather of Monday night and Tuesday morning, and brings a part of the crews of five coasting vessels taken by the Liverpool Packet, on her former cruise.—There were about 350 American prisoners, all of whom would probably come away shortly, as there were two American and one English Cartels waiting for them.—There had been no late captures of American vessels. The *Africa* and *Spartan* sailed for England on the 12th inst. with about 20 sail of merchantmen. The *Wanderer* steamer, had arrived from Quebec; the *Laurestine*, from England with convoy, having had a long passage; the *Junon* frigate, and *Swiftsure* packet, from New-York. The *Poictiers*, *Belvidere*, *Shannon*, *Nymph*, *Turedos*, *Acacia*, *Eolus* and *Maidstone*, were out cruising in three squadrons, and the *Montana*, *Emulous*, *Plumper* and *Brunswick*, were up the Bay.—All the men of war in port were fitting out, and would sail, it was conjectured, very soon for Bermuda, whither Sir John Warren was about to repair. There were in port, the *San Domingo* man of war, *Statira*,

Junon, *Orpheus*, and *Laurestine* frigates, and *Colibri* sloop. The *Clarence*, *Chatham* and *Romulus* men of war, and *Magician*, *Staff* and *Macedonian* frigates, were expected at Bermuda. Flour 18 to 20 dollars, but for beef and pork there was no demand.

All idea of an accommodation between the two countries was at an end, after Mr. Munroe's answer to Sir J. B. Warren's despatch was received.

Halifax, Nov. 16. At His Majesty's ship *Laurestine* and *Jubilee*, 54 days from Lachryan—passengers in the *Jubilee*, Sir John Wentworth, Bt. late Governor of this Province, and Mr. Ford. Admiral Sawyer sailed in the *Africa* for England—also went passengers—Miss Sherbrooke, Commissioner Inglefield, Capt's Dacres, Huskisson, and Mulcaster, Rev. Dr. Inglis, and others. Bermuda, Oct. 28.—On Sunday the 18th inst. the *Poictiers* fell in with the American sloop of war *Wasp*, having possession of H. M. brig *Frolic*, which she had captured about two hours before, after an obstinate resistance on the part of the *Frolic*, and a hard-fought engagement of 54 minutes; both vessels were taken by the *Poictiers* and ordered for this island.

It appears, from the most correct statements we have been enabled to obtain, that the *Frolic*, when fallen in with by the *Wasp*, was in a very disabled state.—Having suffered severely in a gale of wind, and having her main-yard on deck for the purpose of fishing it, her main topmast sprung, and being unacquainted with the existence of the American War, she was totally unprepared for the contest; yet, notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, the vessel was fought till her mast and bowsprit were gone, her 1st Lieut. and Master killed, the Captain and 2d Lieut. wounded, and 65 of her crew killed or wounded, when she was boarded by the *Wasp*, and her colours were struck by the crew of that vessel.

The gallant manner in which the *Frolic* was defended, when attacked by a vessel every way her equal, and rendered doubly her superior by good condition, reflects the highest credit on the Captain, officers, and crew of the *Frolic*, who thereby enabled her convoy to effect its escape, and perhaps accomplished the ultimate capture of both vessels, by the *Poictiers*.

The *Boatswain* and *Boatswain's Mate* of the *Wasp*, were recognized as deserters from the H. M. Naval service; the latter from the *Cleopatra*, and the former had been Sir J. P. Beresford's coxswain when in the *Cambrian*; they are both in irons.

Presidential Election.

The public must wait a few days before they can determine on the election of the next President. The votes of Ohio, are probably given to Mr. Madison; but should those of North-Carolina be for Mr. Clinton, the proudest expectations may be entertained, that our country will soon be relieved from its embarrassments by the election of a man who is the friend of Peace, Commerce and honorable neutrality.

The U. S. troops surrendered at Detroit have arrived in this harbor from Quebec.

By a gentleman from Burlington, (Vt.) we learn, that an officer of the United States army informed him, that the deaths in the U. S. camp averaged 8 every twenty-four hours.

November 27.

FIRES.—On Friday morning last, the various buildings and buildings connected with them, belonging to Mr. Wells, of Wethersfield in this county, were consumed by fire. Loss estimated at 5000 dollars. On Saturday morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in an unfinished dwelling, house and store of Mr. Daniel Picken, jun. of East-Hartford, both of which were entirely destroyed.—*Continued.*

FIRE AT NANTUCKET.

A letter from Nantucket, dated Nov. 21st, 1812, to the Hon. Aaron Hill, of this town, says:—

"We were yesterday morning visited with the most calamitous fire this place ever witnessed; it commenced about six o'clock in a Blacksmith's shop, and in less than an hour, six stores and shops were entirely consumed; one store was rendered irreparable, and one shop nearly destroyed, partly by the fire and partly by pulling down. The whole loss is estimated at about 11,000 dollars. The principal sufferers are, Messrs. D. Barney & Son, P. & C. Mitchell, John W. Macy, Wm. Folger, 2d, S. Dow, and Simeon Borden.—It was extremely fortunate for us the wind's being fresh from the N. W. as the place became the most leeward part of the compact part of the town; should it have been from the Eastward there is hardly a doubt but nearly the whole town would have fallen a sacrifice to the fury of the flames."

From St. Mary's.

Capt. Saunders of the schooner *Trimmer*, from St. Mary's arrived at Charleston 13th inst. informs, that about 800 of the drafted militia of Georgia were encamped at Point-Petre.—They had been ordered by Col. Smyth and Newman to pass over into East Florida; but had refused to do so, both officers and men; declaring, at the same time, their willingness to perform any service which might be required of them within the limits of the United States.

Newport,

SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1812.

RHODE-ISLAND ELECTION.

The returns of Votes for Presidential Electors for this State, have been counted, and the following is the official statement:—

PEACE TICKET. WAR TICKET.

Newport,	400	206
Middletown,	32	58
Portsmouth,	99	38
Tiverton,	73	75
Little-Compton,	96	55
Jamestown,	23	15
New-Shoreham,	29	6
Providence,	682	109
North-Providence,	113	37
Smithfield,	143	121
Scituate,	9	142
Gloucester,	72	150
Cumberland,	116	90
Cranston,	116	102
Johnston,	46	119
Foster,	175	91
Burrillville,	47	95
Westerly,	68	11
South-Kingstown,	174	39
North-Kingstown,	129	58
Charlestown,	75	20
Exeter,	97	55
Richmond,	87	20
Hopkinton,	86	21
Warwick,	204	94
East-Greenwich,	148	16
West-Greenwich,	113	32
Coventry,	198	74
Warren,	91	22
Bristol,	154	105
Barrington,	53	13
	4032	2084
	2684	

MAJORITY, 1948 for the FEDERAL REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

The Federal-Republican Majority in August last, was 1314.

THE ELECTORS

Of President and Vice-President of the United States by an Act of Congress, passed March 1, 1792, are to meet and give their votes on the 1st Wednesday in December, (next Wednesday.)

The official votes for electors in Massachusetts have been duly returned, and counted, and the result is 50,333 votes for the peace makers, and 26,110 for the war advocates; majority for peace 24,223.

All the representatives to the next Congress from the State of Massachusetts will be the friends of peace, save one.

The majority for the Peace ticket for Electors in New-Hampshire is 4941.

Of the battle at Queenstown the National Intelligencer remarks, "it is difficult to say whether its projection or the manner in which it was executed, is most to be deprecated." Thus it fares with our bravest officers after disaster.

The Hon. DAVID HOWELL, of Providence, is appointed District Judge, for Rhode-Island District, vice the Hon. DAVID L. BARNES, deceased.

Perpetual Motion.—The Philadelphia papers assert with confidence that this desideratum in practical philosophy, this ignis fatuus that has for ages led speculative ingenuity around a wilderness of phantasms, ever elusive of its grasp, has at length actually been achieved by a mechanic in that vicinity. The inventor of the machine which demonstrates a perpetual self operating motion (if no delusion exists) is described to be a plain, uneducated, unassuming man, named Redheffer, and a native Pennsylvanian. If his discovery is what it purports to be, his name is immortal.

From the New-York Gazette, of Monday last.

From our Correspondent. Washington-City, Thursday evening, Nov. 19.

"There was no little consternation in the palaces of the palace during the last few days. Notwithstanding the use of every expedient, to keep up the spirits of the executive and expectants—although it was almost officially proclaimed from the throne, that the electoral college would be decidedly Madisonian—there now appears strong doubts, nay, deep apprehensions, of a different event.—The tone of confidence, and the look of gaiety, are converted into accents of querulousness, and countenances of dejection. If such effects are produced here, by the mere anticipation of Clinton's success, to what a pitch of mortification, to what a "sober sadness" would the reality reduce them.

"I understand there has been some difficulty in the naval committee, not as to the principle of an augmentation of the navy, but as to the number and magnitude of the vessels, to be built. Many of the committee were in favor of building five 74's, with a proportionate number of large frigates. Their deliberations have resulted, as I am informed, in a report, recommending the immediate building of three 74's and ten frigates; and, perhaps, considering the present

state of our resources, this is going as far as prudence and expediency requires.

The subject of the bonds for British goods, has engaged the attention of the committee of ways and means for several days.—There had existed, among members, almost universally, a great ignorance of the real events of this question. Fortunately the representations from the commercial towns have elucidated it; in such a manner, I hope, as to leave but little ground to fear, that the measures which may be taken will not accord with the just and reasonable expectations of the importing merchants.

"POSTSCRIPT.—Contrary to the most rational expectations, I am very sorry to inform you, that the Committee who have before them the subject of Bonds, this day took the question among themselves, and agreed by a majority of One Vote—to Report unfavorably on the Petition of the Merchants. It is hoped there will be sufficient penetration and justice, in a majority of the House, to insure a rejection of so unwarrantable a Report.—It will probably be made on Monday.

"The above circumstance is communicated to me, in a manner so direct, as to admit of no doubt of its truth.

Postscript.

By the arrival here this morning of the Packet *Aurora*, in 20 hours from New-York, we received Papers of Yesterday, from which the following articles are copied:—

New-York, Nov. 27

From Albany.—By the Steam Boat yesterday morning we are informed that the Army at Plattsburgh have marched to within a few miles of the Canada line, where they have gone into winter quarters. It is said Gen. Dearborn is on his return to Greenbush, having given up the idea of taking Canada this season.

Congress.—In the House Nov. 21, the engrossed bill concerning the increased pay of non-commissioned officers, privates, &c. was read a third time and passed, ayes 64, noes 37.

North-Carolina.—A motion has been made in the legislature of this state to repeal the Electoral law of the last session, which the House refused to consider, 65 to 64. A resolution passed directing the choice of Electors on Friday November 20, by joint ballot.

Arrived here yesterday, in 18 days from Bermuda, the cartel brig *Diamond*, Capt. Williams, with the Officers and crew of the U. S. sloop of war *Wasp*, captured by the British ship *Poictiers*, of 74 guns.—A number of American vessels had recently been carried into Bermuda, among whom was the ship *Ranger*, Capt. Joy, of Nantucket, from the South Seas.

A letter from an Officer of the *Wasp*, says, "In the action with the *Frolic*, we had 4 killed and 5 wounded, one of whom is since dead.—The Captain of the *Frolic* informed Lieut. Rapp, that he had 50 killed and 48 wounded.—The *Frolic* mounted 18 thirty-two pounders, and two long 12's, and had 120 men; equally manned with us, and superior in guns."

Died,

At Plattsburgh, Dr. PETER TURNER, of this town, Surgeon's mate in the U. S. Regiment of Light Artillery.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

Nov. 28, 1812.

ENTERED.

Schooner *Favourite*, Cooley, St. Barts.; do. *Eliza*, Paddock, Boston.

CLEARED.

Schooner *Richmond*, Evans, Norfolk; sloop *Atlanta*, Tew, Newbern; do. *George*, Fuller, New-York; do. *Excellent*, Mayhew, ditto.

Arrived at this port on Thursday last, Spanish Brig *San Lorenzo*, Capt. M'Gill, 32 days from Porto Rico, with 180 puncheons Rum, bound to New-Haven.—Left there, two American schooners, one from Baltimore, and the other from Philadelphia, names not recollected.—On Monday night last, in a severe gale, lost the main-boom and mainsail.

Same Day, Schooner *Ellen*, Marston, from Boston, bound to Philadelphia.

Same Day, Schooner *William*, Milkwater, from Portland bound to New-York.

The U. S. sch'r *Carolina*, was launched at Charleston the 14th inst. She is intended to guard Charleston harbor and the ports contiguous, and is to mount fourteen 9's, with 150 men.

A letter from Charleston, 14th inst. states that the Southampton British frigate and 3 British brigs were off the Bar.

WANTED,

A FEW Rhode-Island Union Bank Shares, for which Cash will be paid.—Apply at this Office.

Also Wanted, A few Rhode-Island Bridge Shares. Newport, Nov. 27

Paine's Works.

Just from the Press at Boston, and this day received and for Sale at ROUSMANIERE & BARBER'S, Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

THE WORKS in Verse and Prose, of the late ROBERT TREAT PAINE, jun. Esq. with Notes.—To which are prefixed, Sketches of his Life, Character and Writings.—1 vol.

Also just received and for sale as above

A few more copies of VIVIAN: and EMILIE DE COULANGES: Tales.—By Miss Edgeworth, author of "Tales of Fashionable Life," &c.—2 vols.

MARRIED LIFE; or, Faults on all Sides. A Novel. In Two Volumes.—By Miss Howard.

THE ABSENTEE.—A Tale, by Miss Edgeworth—being a continuation of her *Tales of Fashionable Life*—2 vols.—"Miss Edgeworth," say the Edinburgh Reviewers, "is the great modern Mistress of true Philosophy, and has eclipsed, we think, all her predecessors. By her Popular Tales, she has rendered an invaluable service to the middling orders of people; and by her *Tales of Fashionable Life*, she has made a great and meritorious effort to promote the happiness and respectability of the higher classes."

RULES and ARTICLES OF WAR.

(Price only 31 Cents.)

AN ACT establishing RULES and ARTICLES for the government of the Armies of the United States; with the Regulations of the War Department respecting the same: to which are added, the several laws relative to the Army; the Militia when in actual service; Volunteers; Rangers; Ordnance Department, and the Quarter-Master's and Commissary-General's Departments.

Newport, Oct. 20.

INSURANCE BROKER.

Samuel Snow,

In addition to his Notary Business and at the desire of some Gentlemen in town, has undertaken the business of an INSURANCE BROKER, and has opened an Office for that purpose in the building owned by the Washington Insurance Company, at the west end of the Bridge, Providence, and in the same Room which he occupies as a Notary. In these times of great hazard, and when most of the Insurance Companies have declined underwriting, an office of this kind must be peculiarly convenient for all those who would wish to have their property insured, as it may be done without the necessity of their sending abroad to have it effected—he therefore, respectfully offers his services to the public generally, and assures them that all business committed to his charge will be faithfully and promptly executed. Providence, (R. I.) Nov. 25.

For Sale at Public AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, 1812, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of at private sale.)

ABOUT Eighty Acres of Land, situated in South-Kingstown, about three miles westward of Little-Rest Hill, late the property of Elder Benjamin Waite, deceased.—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.

PELEG BROWN, Executor.

South-Kingstown, Nov. 25

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, October Session, A. D. 1812.

An Act, in Addition to an Act, entitled, "An Act directing the Method of preferring Petitions to the General Assembly, and of acting thereon."

Section 1 B. It is enacted by the General Assembly, that every Petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, which shall be lodged in the Secretary's Office, pursuant to the Act aforesaid, shall contain a precise statement of losses of property sustained by the Petitioner, the misfortunes and causes by means of which he has become insolvent; and of the grounds and facts upon which he relies, and which he expects to prove.—And in addition to a particular inventory of all his property except the wearing apparel of himself and family, every such Petition, when lodged, shall be accompanied with a Schedule, under oath, of all the Petitioner's debts, to the best of his knowledge and recollection.

4 After these proceedings, the adverse party, if any they be, or the Counsel of such party, shall produce such legal proof and evidence as he or they may have to offer in opposition to the petition, and may be heard in argument against the same.

5 No such Petition, when called, shall be continued or delayed upon the mere consent of parties, nor without good cause assigned, with proof, for such continuance or delay.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, that no member of the General Assembly shall practise as an Attorney or Counsel, in any petition for the benefit of the insolvent Act, or any other private application or petition to said Assembly, hereafter to be made or preferred. Orderd, That this Act be published in all the News-papers printed in this State.

Attest Copy, Witness.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

Poetry.

FROM AN IRISH PAPER.

The following beautiful verses were repeated at a meeting of the Belfast Harp Society, where some blind children, supported, and instructed in music, by their bounty, made their appearance.—They are the production of Miss Balfour, from whose pen we have not had the happiness of seeing any thing before. If she be a young lady; if this be an early blossom, we congratulate our country on the prospect afforded of a rich fruitage. If she be advanced in years, we sincerely regret, that her talents have lain so long dormant.

THE Harp that in darkness and silence forsaken,
Had slumbered while ages rolled slowly along;
Once more its own native land shall awaken,
And pour from its chords all the rapture of song.

Unhurt by the mildews that o'er it were stealing,
Its strings in full chorus, shall warble sublime;
Shall rouse all the ardor of patriot feeling,
And snatch a bright wreath from the relics of time.

Sweet Harp! on some tale of past sorrow white dwelling,
Still plaintive and sad breathes the murmuring sound;
The bright sparkling tear of fond sympathy swelling,
Shall freshen the Shamrock that twines thee around.

Sweet Harp! o'er thy tones, though with fervent devotion,
We mingle a patriot smile with a tear;
Not fainter the smile, not less pure the emotion;
That wait on the cause which assembles us here.

Behold where the child of affliction and sorrow,
Whose eyes never gaz'd on the splendour of light;
Is taught from thy trembling vibration to borrow,
One mild ray of joy midst the horrors of night.

No more shall he wander unknown and neglected,
From Winter's loud tempests a shelter to find;
No more a sad out-cast, forlorn and dejected,
Shall poverty add to the woes of the blind.

Oh shades of our Fathers now awfully bending,
To witness those blessings we seek to impart;
Behold how the glory of Erin is blending,
With feelings the sweetest that spring from the heart.

Still these emotions together uniting
Let the harp ever sound o'er the Emerald Isle;
And its tones the soft tear of compassion exciting,
Still teach by its magic the sightless to smile.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious House at the head of Perry's Wharf, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.

Newport, June 20.

A Safe Retreat from WAR.

ANY person wishing to take a concern, and dictate the principal management in the Paper, Wool and cotton manufacturing establishments, have now offered to them one of the best chances which the country affords in the Greenville works, now erected on Pawtuxet river, four miles west of Narragansett bay, in Coventry.

Also for sale, near said premises, The Dwelling-House and Lots, and a share in the Washington Company's cotton spinning establishments. For particulars enquire of Stephen Tidings, Esq. of Providence, or the subscriber on the premises.

THEODORE A. FOSTER.
Coventry, Jan. 20.

Joel Read's

COLLECTION OF PSALM TUNES.

A SECOND Edition of the *New-England Selection, or Plain Psalmist*, is now ready for sale at the Book-Stores of Manning & Loring, Boston, John Brewer, Providence, and Rousmaniere & Barber, Newport, and by the publisher in Attleborough, (Mass.) The encouragement given the Publisher by the sale of his first Edition, and the solicitations of his musical friends, has induced him to publish this second edition, which is but little varied from the first, (by exchanging a few tunes,) which he hopes will be for the better. He presents his thanks to all those who have patronised the Collection, and recommends this edition to the perusal and use of Societies, and teachers of Music in the several States, in New-England, and elsewhere.—Price 8 Dollars per dozen, 75 cents single.

JOEL READ.

Attleborough, Oct. 20, 1812.

Fresh Goods.

This Day Opened, and for Sale by the Subscriber, in addition to his former receipts:—

THREE Bales red, white and yellow FLANNELS, some of which are very fine; two bales low priced Broadcloths, from \$1.50, to \$3 per yard, of all colours; one bale ROSE BLANKETS; a handsome assortment of worsted hosiery, bombazetts, wildbores and russets, shirting cottons and cotton cambrics, black satins and twilled lustrings common and fine calicoes.—Also, 2 Bales India COTTONS.—

All of which can be offered as low as they have been sold in this Town for many years, at wholesale or retail, for Cash only.

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, October 21.

PORTSMOUTH Woolen Manufactory

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the public, that having procured a superior workman as a clothier (who has derived much information from practice with an European manufacturer) will in future be able to carry on the business in a manner equal to any similar establishment in the United States.—The strictest attention will be paid for the punctual performance of all orders, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

S. CLARKE & D. P. LAWTON have on hand a variety of American manufactured Woolen Goods, consisting of Kerseys, satinetts and plains, of various colors.—Also, Flannels, Blanketing, &c. of their own manufacture. Portsmouth, (R. I.) Sept. 10.

WOOL-CARDING.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, that their Carding Machines are now in excellent order for carding Wool, having had them newly repaired.—Every attention will be paid to execute the work in the best manner, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

SAMUEL CLARKE,
DARIUS P. LAWTON.

They have appointed the following persons as Agents for receiving Wool, who will transport the same, free of expense, to and from their Carding Machines.

Edward W. Lawton, Newport.
Sanford Amy, Little Compton.
Holder Amy, Tiverton.
Portsmouth, August 14.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Has just received and for sale at No. 11 Long-Wharf.

200 bushels corn.
500 do. coarse American Salt.
500 do. fine Liverpool Do.
30 Hhds. first-quality Molasses.
300 quintals codfish.
4 Hhds. 3d proof West-India Rum.
4 do. New-England Do.
4 boxes brown sugar.
10 do. Doolittle's Soap.
200 bushels Barley.
20 bbls. superfine Flour.
200 wt. Hogs Lard.
2000 wt. cheese of the first quality.
4 pipes Gin.
10 boxes Chocolate.

Also, stone, iron and earthen ware of all descriptions, with a large assortment of Lumber, viz. boards, clapboards, laths, timber, &c.

The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

Newport, Jan. 8.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome large Franklin Stove.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, Oct. 29.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 51, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds. }
12 Tierces } MOLASSE.
52 barrels }
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old suble Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.
A L S O,
8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.
Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf Newport, Oct. 10.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, Broad-street, BOSTON.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, 120 Packages English GOODS; comprising a good assortment of the following Articles:—

Broadcloths,
Cassimeres,
Blankets,
Flannels,
Plains,
Bombazetts,
Wildbores,
Rattinetts,
Kerseys,
Bockings,
Ladies Cloths,
Hunters' do.
Braces,
Silk Twist,
Long Lawns.

Cotton shirtings,
Pins,
Ferrets,
Q and bindings,
Velveteens,
Genoa cords,
Tabby velvets,
Dimities,
Cambric do.
Furniture do.
Shirt moulds,
Worsted hosiery,
Beaver and Kid
Gloves,
Linen, &c.

A L S O,

Ninety Packages Scotch GOODS; being a most elegant assortment of Fancy Muslins and Handkerchiefs, selected expressly for this market, viz. Purple picquet, Halfstone purple, do. leno, Victory gauze, do. leno, Birds eye, Whip nets, Drop nets, Spotted leno, Plain leno, Spotted crape, Riddle lappet, Seeded books, Cluster seeded, Patent nett, Spidered do. Veined do. Sprig'd purple,

Handkerchiefs,
do. leno,
Tambor'd sprigs,
Bandeau hdkfs.
crape, leno & nett,
Polcat & madras handkerchiefs.
Imitation cambrics,
Book muslins,
India muslins,
Turkey red bandanna,
Mussulipstams.
Bandannas, of all colours, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at a fair advance by the Package, for approved paper; and a general assortment will be open to sell by the piece.

Boston, Oct. 8.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

20 Hhds. best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do.
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.
2 Pipes Brandy.
4 Hogsheads Rum.
10 barrels Gin.
1 Pipe Wine.
3 seroons spanish Indigo.
20 Logs Mahogany.
20,000 Havana segars.
20 boxes sperm Candles.
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
2 cases canton Crapes.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.
And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS
Newport, May 29.



Samuel J. Potter,

Acquaints his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 108, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Sweet's, where he intends keeping a very extensive assortment of English and American manufactured HATS, which he will warrant not inferior to any in the U. S. viz:

Gentlemen's fashionable Beavers.
Superfine do. Castors.
Common do. Do.
Patent elastic silk Hats.
Plated and Wool Do.

With a general assortment of children's black, blue, drab and green Beavers; also a few dozen of small red, black and green morocco Hats.—All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.

Newport, August 15.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,
THE Store and Lot in Water-street, lately occupied by Mr. Jason Sprague.—Apply to
B. W. CASE.
Newport, April 17.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at private sale, on reasonable terms.

14 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
6 Pipes Brandy.
40 Do. Gin.
50 bbls. Do. 2d proof.
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine, pure as imported.
1 pipe Teneriffe Do.
4 casks Malaga Do.
10 Hhds. Kentucky Tobacco.
20 kegs James River Do.
20 bales prime Upland cotton.
100 bags Coffee.
20 do. Pimento.
10 chests Hyson-skin Tea, Trumbull's cargo.
100 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
250 bales Cassia.
20 bbls. Prime and Mess Beef.
10 half-do Do Do.
40 boxes Spanish Segars, of a superior quality.
25 do. Soap.
A L S O,
A second-hand Chaise and Harness.
Newport, July 10.

A COUNTRY SEAT.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,
THAT beautifully situated and elegant country seat in Portsmouth, lately improved by Samuel Cooke, Esq. in elegance of prospect, no situation on the Island surpasses it.—Attached to it, are about 30 Acres of excellent Land, a fine Orchard and Garden, with all the other necessary conveniences.—For the Gentleman of leisure or business, of various kinds, to see will be to admire it. The above premises may be viewed, and terms obtained either to sell or Let the House and Farm, in whole or in part, by application to

ANDREW M'CORRIN,
in Portsmouth, or to
JOSIAH C. SHAW, Newport.
Newport, June 19.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DIS-SOLVED.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore formed under the Firm of THURSTON & NEWMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said Firm, will present their claims for settlement; and all persons indebted are called upon to make immediate payment to AUGUSTUS NEWMAN, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

THOMAS THURSTON,
AUGUSTUS NEWMAN.

Newport, Oct. 23.

The Business will be conducted in future at the old stand by the subscriber, who takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned thanks for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors.

AUGUSTUS NEWMAN.
Newport, Oct. 30.

FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms,

A New Tan-Yard, with suitable buildings thereon, and all the conveniences necessary for carrying on the Tanning and Currying business, situated in Tanner-street.—Also, a quantity of sole and upper Leather, of a good quality.—Apply to

DAVID WILLIAMS, or
DAVID RODMAN
Who have to LET,

The House, No. 1, Union-street, belonging to, and lately occupied by Obadiah Williams.

The above-mentioned Tan Yard will be to Let, if not disposed of soon.
Newport, 11th mo. 9th, 1812.

RHODES & CAHOONE,

Have for Sale,
2,200 bushels CADIZ SALT
Newport, August 24.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.
THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. M. Fearing, in Thames-street.—Also, The Dwelling-House on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased.—Apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Sept. 3.

FOR CHARLESTON,

THE staunch and fast-sailing Sloop MORNING-LIGHT, Peleg Chase Master, 42 tons burthen, of a very easy draught of water—to sail in 10 days.—For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
JAMES COGGESHALL.
N. B.—The master of said sloop is an experienced pilot on the Carolina coast.
Newport, Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred wt. of excellent TWINE.—Enquire at Factory Store, No. 3, PERRY'S Wharf.
Newport, July 24.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and testament of WILLIAM LEE, of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.
WILLIAM LEE, Executor.
Newport, Nov. 10, 1812.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House in Thames-street, belonging to the Heirs of Peleg Wood, deceased.—For terms, apply to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, or
JOHN WOOD.
Newport, Nov. 13.

Painter's Colours, Linseed Oil, &c. UNDERWOOD & STEVENS,

Painters and Glaziers.—No. 118, Thames-Street.

HAVE for sale, a general assortment of PAINTS, dry, or ground in Oil, of the first quality, and at the most reduced prices.

Their distant customers are informed, by sending the dimensions or description of whatever they may have to Paint, a suitable and sufficient quantity of Paints will be put up at the shortest notice.

Newport, March 20.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory, No. 100 Thames-Street.—Kept by John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slippers or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and Shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

N. B. An assortment of Morocco of all colors, binding skins, boot web cord and tassels.

All orders from town and country will be attended to.
Newport, May 21.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE, On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cab Bread; Alexandria and New-Yc Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also a fine Tyle by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel. Also, A quantity of Bricks and Fire, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED

JOHN DEBLOIS & SAUNDERS BREESE,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a Partnership in Trade, under the Firm

DEBLOIS & BREESE,

At No. 112, Thames-street, corner of Chatham-street, next north of Gov. Martin's. Where they offer for sale, (at as low a price as can be purchased in this Town) an assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, at wholesale and retail.
N. B. They will also transact business as Commission.
Newport, April 3 1812.

TO LET,

A HOUSE of the Subscriber in Thames-street, with a lot at the Shop, situate next North of Silas Dean's, and opposite Mr. John R. Shearman.
JOHN R. SHEARMAN
Newport, Sept. 26.